

ALFRED LORENZO AND IDA
BURGENER ALDER

Alfred Lorenzo, son of Elijah and Mary Jane Wilson Alder, was born November 7, 1875. He married Ida Burgener May 23, 1903. He died October 16, 1945, in Midway.

P 694

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES P 695

Ida Burgener, daughter of Andreas and Magdaline Meier Burgener, was born December 29, 1887, in Midway.

Alfred and Ida lived as neighbors during their childhood years, never realizing that as they grew up they would marry each other.

Shortly after the birth of their third child, Alfred was called to serve a mission for the Church. Upon completion of the successful mission, Ida and the children met him in Salt Lake and the family went together to the Salt Lake Temple to be sealed.

Alfred served in the bishopric of the Midway First Ward for some 14 years, and also was a counselor in the YMCA. He worked for the town board and also the irrigation company, and took an active part in social events. He was often called upon to administer to the sick. He was known as a very dependable man, and lived a useful life.

Ida was born in a building that was used both as a granary and living quarters. Grain bins went to the ceiling on one side, and in the other half of the room was a kitchen, front room and a bed in the corner. All her brothers and sisters were born there, also.

She was a good worker around the house and often had the full responsibility of the home. She attended schools and had many wonderful friends.

Active in the Church, she attended all the meetings, and would sing at many of the social events. She came from a musical family, who started the first band in Midway.

She was married at age 24 and helped her husband build their first home in Midway. She supported the family while her husband served in the mission field.

The family was known as a happy family, and the children received good educations and were happily married.

The children of Alfred and Ida were: Mrs. Walter (Elma) McDonald Clyde, who married Della Winterton Mrs. Irvin (Lavann) Bowden Grant, who married Dorothy Sharrett.

Irrigation

DANIEL BAIRD

Daniel Baird was born in Greenock, Undercrescent, Scotland, on 31 July 1856. He was the son of Robert Baird and Jane Cumming Baird. His parents were members of the Catholic Church and about 1862 they joined the Mormon Church. They decided to come to America. On May 10, 1863, they, along

267

with 900 other immigrants, embarked on the ship, "Sunny Shore" at Liverpool, England. They were eight weeks and five days on the ocean. Their food consisted of potatoes, flour, salt, beef, salt pork, split peas, and rice, all rationed out to the families.

Daniel Baird was six years old and had a brother Robert, two years older than himself. Before long these two boys discovered a board missing in the partition between their bunk and the ship store room. They would crawl through the opening, and help themselves to raisins, sweet crackers, etc, which they could fill their pockets with and crawl back into their bunk and enjoy feasting upon their plunder.

His folks moved to Heber City, and the year of the grasshoppers the family lived for six weeks on bran and split peas. One good neighbor had a cow and he would give the children milk to drink. Daniel had various jobs when school was over and when a young man he hauled wood to Salt Lake City.

At one time Bishop Abram Hatch called for volunteers to go and survey south from Provo River. Daniel was one of 30 men who dug a trench, or ditch one foot wide and one half mile long to prove the surveyor's ability. They then built the Wasatch Canal in 1876. The canal was completed and provided irrigation water for many of the settlers in the valley. It was made larger as time went on. Daniel was a trustee for eighteen years and was then elected President of the Irrigation Co.

He met and married Mary Alice Barnes who was a daughter of Richard Barnes and Alice Howarth. To them eight children were born: Rolland, Daniel Avery, Richard, Rhea, Myrtle, Bessy, Seth, Thelma.

He acted as president of the Wasatch Irrigation Co. until 1912 when he moved to Albion, Idaho, with his family where he purchased a farm and raised cattle. He acted on the school board of trustees for a number of years; also supervised the construction and maintenance of the roads in the Albion highway district. On 11 May 1949 he died and he was buried in Heber City, Utah.

DANIEL BAIRD

Daniel Baird was born in Greenock, Undercrescent, Scotland, on 31 July 1856. He was the son of Robert Baird and Jane Cumming Baird. His parents were members of the Catholic Church and about 1862 they joined the Mormon Church. They decided to come to America. On May 10, 1863, they, along

267

with 900 other immigrants, embarked on the ship, "Sunny Shore" at Liverpool, England. They were eight weeks and five days on the ocean. Their food consisted of potatoes, flour, salt, beef, salt pork, split peas, and rice, all rationed out to the families.

Daniel Baird was six years old and had a brother Robert, two years older than himself. Before long these two boys discovered a board missing in the partition between their bunk and the ship store room. They would crawl through the opening, and help themselves to raisins, sweet crackers, etc, which they could fill their pockets with and crawl back into their bunk and enjoy feasting upon their plunder.

His folks moved to Heber City, and the year of the grasshoppers the family lived for six weeks on bran and split peas. One good neighbor had a cow and he would give the children milk to drink. Daniel had various jobs when school was over and when a young man he hauled wood to Salt Lake City.

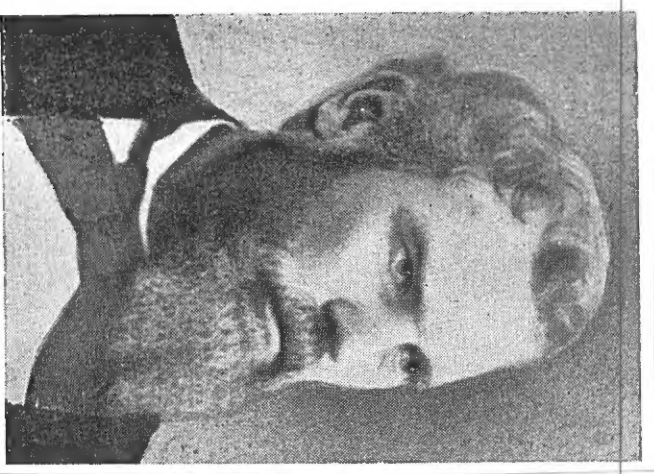
At one time Bishop Abram Hatch called for volunteers to go and survey south from Provo River. Daniel was one of 30 men who dug a trench, or ditch one foot wide and one half mile long to prove the surveyor's ability. They then built the Wasatch Canal in 1876. The canal was completed and provided irrigation water for many of the settlers in the valley. It was made larger as time went on. Daniel was a trustee for eighteen years and was then elected President of the Irrigation Co.

He met and married Mary Alice Barnes who was a daughter of Richard Barnes and Alice Howarth. To them eight children were born: Rolland, Daniel Avery, Richard, Rhea, Myrtle, Bessy, Seth, Thelma.

He acted as president of the Wasatch Irrigation Co. until 1912 when he moved to Albion, Idaho, with his family where he purchased a farm and raised cattle. He acted on the school board of trustees for a number of years; also supervised the construction and maintenance of the roads in the Albion highway district. On 11 May 1949 he died and he was buried in Heber City, Utah.



Frederick O. Buell



Edward Buys

JOHN WILLIAM GILES

John William Giles, son of William Giles and Christina Carlile, was born March 17, 1869, in Heber City, Utah. From a very humble start as a pioneer boy, he raised to prominence and became a community leader.

On November 23, 1892, in the Logan Temple, he married Rachel Ann Taylor. He was the father of six children: Mrs. John E. Danielson (Ella), Mrs. Earl Smith (May), Taylor, Mont., who married Lorraine Murdock, Mrs. W. C. Wilcox (Sophrona), Mrs. Floyd Kinsey (Viola), and two foster children, Mrs. Leon Ritchie (Elda Robbins) and John Curtis Robbins, who married Glenna Lawrence, were reared in his home. Taylor passed away during the influenza epidemic, while serving as an LDS missionary in the Northern States.

His Church and civic activities were many and successful.

JOHN WILLIAM GILES

John William Giles, son of William Giles and Christina Carlile, was born March 17, 1869, in Heber City, Utah. From a very humble start as a pioneer boy, he raised to prominence and became a community leader.

On November 23, 1892, in the Logan Temple, he married Rachel Ann Taylor. He was the father of six children: Mrs. John E. Danielson (Ella), Mrs. Earl Smith (May), Taylor, Mont., who married Lorraine Murdock, Mrs. W. C. Wilcox (Sophrona), Mrs. Floyd Kinsey (Viola), and two foster children, Mrs. Leon Ritchie (Elda Robbins) and John Curtis Robbins, who married Glenna Lawrence, were reared in his home. Taylor passed away during the influenza epidemic, while serving as an LDS missionary in the Northern States.

His Church and civic activities were many and successful. He was a city councilman many years and helped organize and was a member of the first board of directors of the Wasatch Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of the North Field Irrigation Co. and also as president

of the Provo River Water Users' Protective Assn. He was a member of the fire board and served long as a member of the light and power board, during which time he experienced the installation of the "white way" lighting system along Heber City's Main Street. Distinction came to him when he was asked to serve on the Wasatch County fair board and help organize the Wasatch County Fair. He was chairman of the barbecue committee for many years, during which time thousands of people enjoyed delicious barbecued sandwiches prepared by him at "fair time."

He was ward collector and enjoyed planning and helping at the time Heber Second Ward chapel was erected.

He had special enthusiasm and ability in road building, most roads in Wasatch County bearing his marks of improvement.

Without compensation, save the satisfaction and joy of seeing children and friends have paths by which to go to school and to work, early winter mornings found him plowing paths through the deep snow with his home-made plow and trusty team. This service was done over all the city streets.

He had many friends among the Indians. Oftentimes his back yard was a welcome campsite for Uncle Jesse Copperfield and others during their shopping days in Heber. They were always welcome guests at his table for meals. He was the recipient of many Indian gifts and relics because of his acts of friendship and kindness.

He was a pioneer livestock man, riding the range in both winter and summer. An interesting side occupation he enjoyed very much was that of freighting for the Heber Mercantile Co.

He was a true friend, no person ever being turned away hungry from his home or camp.

He died from a sudden heart attack on July 8, 1942.

RACHEL ANN TAYLOR GILES

The 24th day of September, 1872, heralded the arrival of little Rachel Ann Taylor, the third child born to Mary Horrocks and Joseph Walker Taylor. Ann, born April 11, 1868, died suddenly when a little past a year old. Alice was 2½ when Rachel Ann

was born and was delighted to have a new little sister.

Father Joseph worked hard to support his little family. He had many plans to provide the best for his two small daughters, but in the late summer, just two years after Rachel's birth, he took pneumonia while herding his cattle in the foothills of Santaquin, Utah, and the illness took his life September 21, 1875.

Grief-stricken, Mother Mary packed her belongings and left Rachel's birth place, Santaquin, to live in Heber, Wasatch County, Utah, where she could be near her parents.

Rachel Ann was unable to attend school until she was eight years old. The loss of her father left the family in serious financial straits and there was little money to spare for education. However, she gratefully attended the old Sleepy Hollow School between the ages of eight and 11.

She herded cows along the ditch banks during her summer vacations, and while she kept her lonely watch she sewed clothes for her little doll from scraps found among her mother's "rug rags." This humble beginning saw her develop into one of the finest seamstresses in Heber Valley.

Mother Mary was industrious, making rugs and carpets to earn a living for her and her three daughters. (After moving to Heber she married William Cook and by him had another daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Mary and William didn't live together long and this left Mary to care for her small children alone as before.) But for all her efforts, she could not meet the ever-growing needs of her family, and Rachel Ann was forced to leave school at the age of 11 to help out. She was employed by President Abram Hatch to clean house and help care for his seven children. She also worked for Tom Hicken, Dave Hicken, and Sarah Buys.

She had little time for recreation, but managed to find time to sing in the ward choir, under the direction of Sam Wing. She had a sweet soprano voice and was a member of the choir 17 years.

Another choir member was John William Giles, a handsome bass singer. Sometimes after choir rehearsal they would join a square dancing group in the "Old Hall" and for a time Rachel could forget the re-

sponsibilities which were heaped upon her young shoulders.

Their friendship grew to love and eventually "Will" proposed. On a cold November day, when she was but 19, they set off in a horse-drawn carriage on a 24-hour journey to Logan, Utah, where they were married in the Logan LDS Temple on November 23, 1892.

The couple made their home in a neat one-room structure on First West and Second South Streets, which was frequently enlarged to meet the needs of their growing family. Two daughters, Ella LaPreal and Annie May; two sons, Taylor and William Montell, and finally two more daughters, Mary Sophrona and Viola, were born of this marriage. They also reared two small children of a nephew, Hyrum W. Robbins, whose wife died from influenza. They were John Curtis and Elda, and they have been to Rachel, William and their family a son and a daughter, a brother and a sister.

Rachel Ann was called to be a Relief Society visiting teacher in August of 1905, when her third daughter, Sophrona, was only eight days old. She served in this position two years, when she was released to become second counselor to Heber Second Ward Relief Society. Because of her faithful service she was soon made first counselor, and in September, 1919, she was set apart as Relief Society president of Heber Second Ward, Wasatch Stake.

During her service in the Relief Society she was frequently called to leave her family (often in the middle of the night) to care for the sick, the dying, and to prepare the dead for burial. She was particularly hard-pressed during the influenza epidemic in 1918.

It was this same epidemic which took the life of her eldest son, Taylor, as he completed his twentieth month as a missionary in the Northern States Mission. His sudden death while in the service of the Lord was a great test of faith for the entire family. But because they had a testimony of the gospel they passed the test with the realization that they were parted from their son and brother for only a short time.

Rachel Ann became well known throughout Wasatch County as a fine and depend-

able seamstress. Because she was constantly striving for perfection she acquired exacting arts of cutting, fitting and finishing. Her greatest delight is her beautiful cut-work embroidery and her quilting. She has won many blue ribbons at the Wasatch County Fair and at the Utah State Fair. At the age of 81 she awarded the grand championship to the Wasatch County Fair for her quilt display.

She was widowed in 1942, when a heart attack claimed William, her husband of almost 50 years. Because of her understanding of the teachings of the gospel and her diligence in rearing a loyal family she has never been able to honestly say, "I have lived my life," for she has been faithful to her membership in The Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-day Saints and faithful to her duty as a wife and mother. Her posterity, including her two "foster" children, 20 grandchildren, and 33 great-grandchildren, look upon her with great respect.

John Giles
2361-2

riga

wer Bd

ed Elder

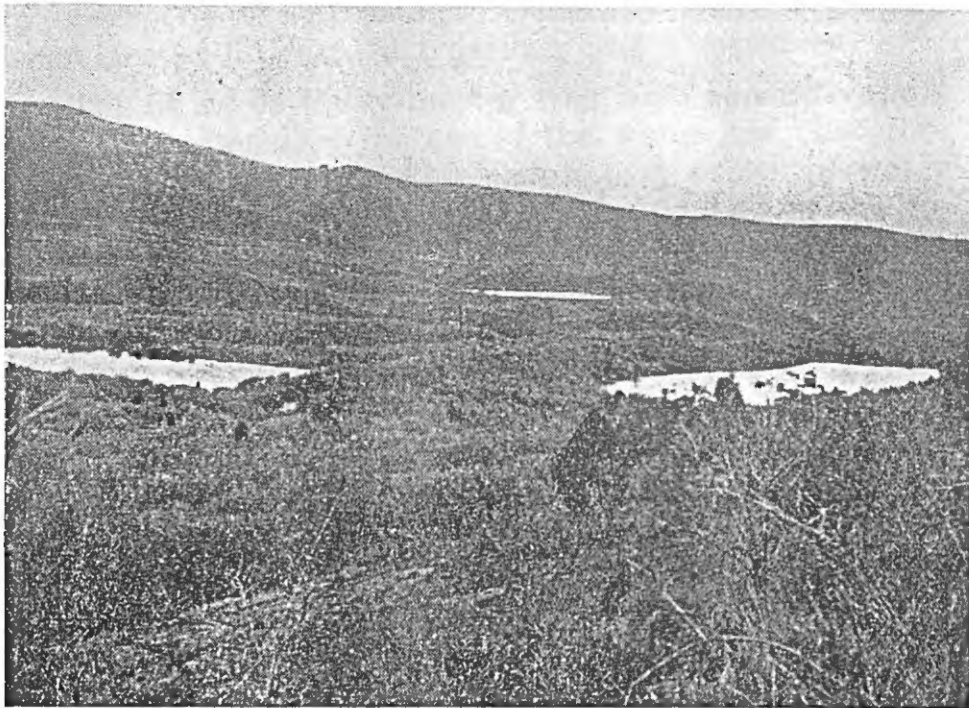
Eighteen
her face

year old. Alice was 2½ when Rachel Ann

square dancing group in the "Old Hall" and for a time Rachel could forget the re-

Rachel Ann became well known throughout Wasatch County as a fine and de

have and the length of time he could use it before it was passed on to the next farm. Then too, when there was insufficient water for the increasing number of farms,



Lindsay Reservoirs, one of first water storage projects in Utah

canals had to be constructed to tap the unused sources. Finally, new sources had to be found and developed.

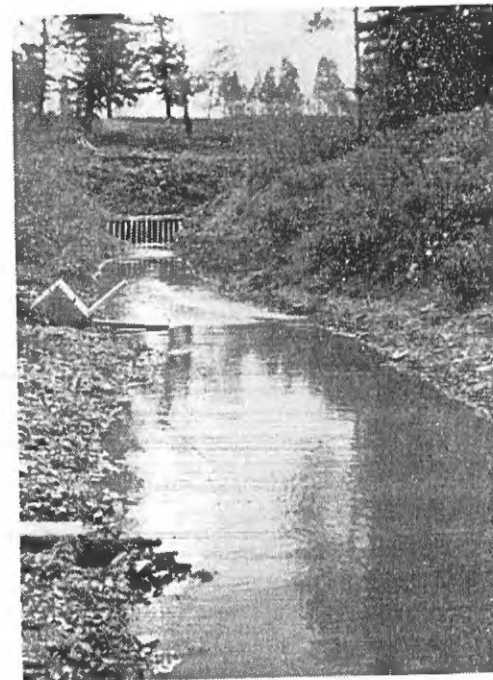
In Heber, the first cooperative irrigation work in the valley took place on a community scale. One evening in the spring of 1860 the citizens held a mass meeting to discuss securing for the city the water rights to all the creeks lying to the east of town. Many people were coming up that summer to claim the eastern lands and those living on the city plots were worried that the new settlers might appropriate the waters of Lake and Center Creeks and the springs for their use instead of drawing upon the Provo River. The day following the meeting,

William Buys "The Irrigation System of Provo Valley."

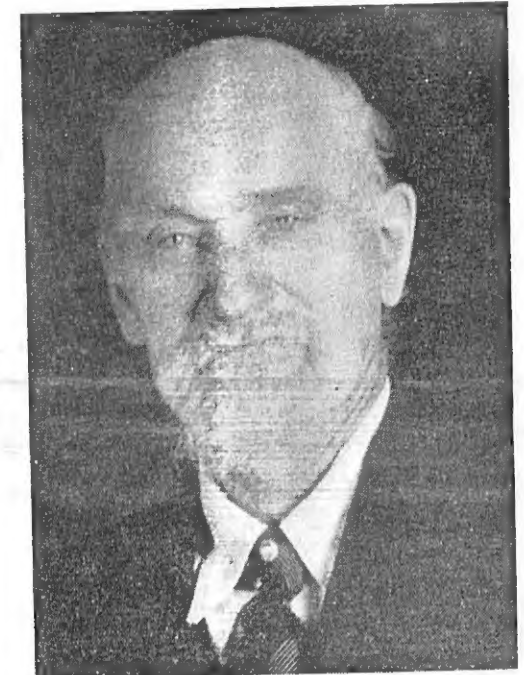
IRRIGATION

93

was insufficient water for the new settlers. This was a period when feelings ran high among the two groups. In an endeavor to get more water the new settlers met in



First water to Heber Valley from Colorado watershed. (Daniel)

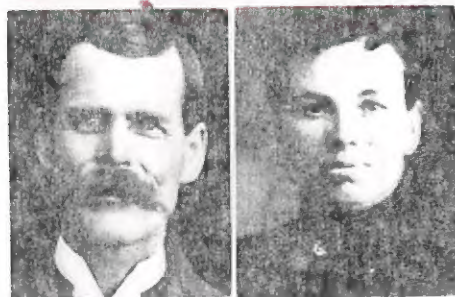


James Lindsay

the winter of 1878 and determined to go up Center Creek Canyon in the spring to locate reservoir sites. The leader of the group was James Lindsay, and his experiences in the problem of securing water were typical of many of the trials that new settlers underwent at this time.

James Lindsay was born in Scotland in 1849. His father was killed mining coal in 1861, leaving his widow and four sons—Robert, William, James, and Andrew. The Lindsay family was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to America. They came to Heber in 1862 and later homesteaded land

JAMES HEBER MOULTON



The industries of the western states are especially dependent upon irrigation. A man who was an officer and director and promoter in six irrigation companies during the period of construction, improvement and

water rights deserves to be given credit for his efforts. James Heber Moulton, a pioneer in 1860.

The canals of the valley was the Ditch. It had been leveled and plumb bobs, but it fell and would not adhere to more than half the land that was to be reover, it being so flat, it was with moss two or three inches deep. Some of the stockholders remedied these defects, while others went to the expense. An association was formed, naming them the Spring Creek Ditch. The name of the large amount of water lying west and south of the ditch was to be brought under cultivation.

The use of extra water that could be brought from Provo River by the construction of a ditch through the north field and connecting it with the Spring Creek Ditch. James H. Moulton was an officer in both companies. A railroad level was hired to level the ditch and it was found that by changing the ditch in a number of places, plenty of fall could be had to water the land under it. Mr. Moulton, with William McMillan, were appointed to contact the stockholders for their approval. Enough votes were secured so that the improvements were made to the satisfaction of all.

The Wasatch Canal had been leveled by means of a carpenter's level. The canal, however, was never entirely satisfactory and frequently broke, flooding parts of Heber and causing damage. Also, as more lands were brought under cultivation, it was not large enough to carry the necessary amount of water. Branching off the canal at the grist mill and running south was a lateral that had received the name "Humbug," because of its little fall and small amount of water it would carry. Both parts of the canal were relevelled with a railroad level, and the improvements were made. Mr. Moulton was a director in the company and had supervision of the work.

Later, as there was still a great amount of sagebrush land between Heber and Charleston, a new irrigation company known as the Extension Irrigation was formed. The company filed on high waters of the Provo River and by contract with the Wasatch

Canal floated the water through the canal and extended laterals from it. Mr. Moulton was president of the company and had supervision of construction.

In the March 17, 1905, issue of the Wasatch Wave are the following items: "President of the Timpanogos Canal, Joseph Hatch; J. H. Moulton, vice president and superintendent of construction; Robert Duke, treasurer, who, with John E. Austin and Elisha Cummings, form the board of trustees. Joseph W. Musser will act as secretary. Samuel Jones will continue to supervise the stone work." In the same issue of the Wave was this ad: "Wanted 100 men and teams to work on Timpanogos Canal. Apply at once to J. H. Moulton." Much of the canal had to be constructed through granite, necessitating the use of powder. Over a mile of it was through sandstone. It required two years more of real effort, but it had proved a success. The canal had been under consideration and more or less had been done over a period of years. Mr. Moulton was reluctant to take up the work, as he had no land under the canal; but it was put up to him as a mission by the Wasatch Stake President William H. Smart.

If one goes through the files of the Wasatch Wave, one will find such notes as these: "Bids for water master for North Field. Submit to J. H. Moulton, secretary." There also was notices each spring advising stockholders to make known any changes desired in their water tickets. This applies to all the companies mentioned.

When the culinary water system was installed in Heber, Mr. Moulton was asked late in November to supervise the digging of trenches and installation of pipes. He stated that plenty of laborers were obtained. Quite a number came from Midway. Fortunately it was a very open winter, and before heavy frost came, fully half of the town had access to the water.

On another project, Mr. Moulton had this to say: "I was first counselor to Bishop Joseph A. Rasband of Heber Second Ward, and we were in great need of a meeting house. I was asked to superintend the building of it. This was about as hard a task as I ever undertook. Details of this work required all my time, very often from daylight to dark. We were backed by an en-

thusiastic building committee. When the building was completed it was a pleasure to look at, as it was as good a meeting house as any in Heber."

James Heber Moulton was born in Irchester, Northampton, England, on July 1, 1848, son of Thomas and Sarah Denton Moulton. (A history of their family is with the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.) Suffice it to say here that they were members of the ill-fated handcart company led by James G. Willie in 1856. Heber, as he was always called, had to have the fingers of his left hand amputated because of frostbite received on this trek.

He was nearly 12 when the family moved to Heber, and, of course, experienced the pioneer life of a small community, attending the pioneer school and Church, mingling with the young folks in their games and sports, their dances and home dramatics. Here, too, he learned to work, and did his part in standing guard, etc.

On September 28, 1874, James H. Moulton married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Euphemia Ann Carroll. She was born June 9, 1856, in the Parish of Cumberland, County of York, New Brunswick, Canada, daughter of Patrick and Margaret Robinson Carroll.

The family moved to Heber in 1861 and were neighbors of the Moultons. Much of Heber's success was due to the help of a loving and devoted wife. They were the parents of 13 children: Euphemia Lucretia, Sarah Margaret, James Heber, Emily Jane, Thomas Henry, Patrick Robinson, Lula Pearl, Edmond Roy, Robert Merrill, Rollin Carroll, Grant, Ida May and Cecil.

Mr. Moulton was always active in civic and Church affairs, holding many important positions, such as stake tithing clerk, stake clerk, stake superintendent of Mutual Improvement Associations, and counselor to his bishop.

After the death of his wife in 1914 he married Emily Jane Carroll Bentley, sister of his first wife, and in 1918 he moved to Salt Lake City, where he bought a home at 1234 Lyman Court. He was a member of the LeGrand Ward. He was an ordained worker in the Salt Lake Temple and continued in this work until his death, March 29, 1934. His funeral was held in the stake house in Heber, and he was buried in Heber

Cemetery. President George F. Richards wrote: "Brother Moulton was a genial, faithful laborer as an ordinance worker in the Salt Lake Temple, the House of the Lord. But few men at his advanced age could do the work he did day after day. His work never appeared a drudgery for him, but he did his work with a light heart and a cheerful countenance. Having finished his life's work, the Lord graciously took him home, without the necessity of a long period of illness and suffering as some have to endure."



Joseph Royal Murdock